

Compromise, therefore, as far as the President is concerned, is entirely out of the question. The British Government stands equally committed. Unless one recedes, or the Senate steps in, every one sees what must be the inevitable consequence. The President can scarcely change his settled convictions, because ports have been opened, and England will scarcely yield at this stage, because our demands have grown more exorbitant. It is this awkward position of public affairs which makes Mr. Calhoun address himself so forcibly to the moderate of all parties. Laying particular stress upon what is termed the generosity of the recent changes in the commercial policy of the British, he calls upon the Senate to meet them in a kindred spirit, and arrest the impending horrors of war. These representations may or may not have an influence upon their course. They may find it for the general interest to allow Great Britain the full benefit of her claims, and if a compromise is effected, no better line can be adopted than that suggested by Mr. Calhoun. We will now examine the inducements to this course, and first let us properly understand the position we hold.

The American Secretary, in one of the most luminous arguments which, on any question, has ever been submitted to the judgment of a civilized people, demonstrated the existence of a clear, indisputable, and entire right to the whole territory. The President, by whose direction and under whose eye these papers were prepared, assuming their truth, boldly proclaims the determination of the Government to sustain the rights of the nation. With this view, he submits to the other branches of the government the necessary measures calculated for a speedy adjustment. The great object of all these, namely, the notice, passes the House by an overwhelming majority. No compromise is yet dreamed of. On the contrary an amendment to that effect is introduced and voted down. The American people claim to be owners of the soil, and will listen to no qualification, which, if adopted, would involve the denial of that assumption. These acts now come up for ratification and approval in the upper branch. Here, for the first time in this connection, we hear of compromise.

We are told of equivalents in unfettered commerce—we are reminded of moderated demands and pacific intentions. We are warned of the dangers of war. Now we come to the question, what have we to apprehend from a conflict with Great Britain? Our readers will hear in mind that we rightfully appreciate the miseries which such an event must occasion. We have been too much frightened, if not instructed, of late, not to know that such an affair is very dreadful, even in anticipation. Visions of flaming cities, ravaged coasts, and devastated commerce, are even now almost staying the hands that would spread before the people a vindication of their just rights and exact position, and which, if need be, would call upon them to stand up manfully in their maintenance.

For the last three months we have heard of nothing but red coats, British steamers, and British armies. They are to burn, terrify, and destroy; ravage our coasts and immolate our inhabitants, and one would think, too, from all that has been said, that all this would be done with unhesitating violence. Why, if these dreadful engines of destruction were even now battering down our cities, and vomiting their balls of fire into our very habitations, more general alarm could scarcely be apprehended. How happy should the British Government be that even when their half-starved fleets move most and powerfully disposed, there are those among us who yet remember the slaves, who can touch our people to dread his frown, and tremble before his majestic though latent power. But we trust there is spirit enough left to rebuke these timid and ill-timed apprehensions. We trust that the day is yet far distant when the American people, taught by two successive conflicts with the same power, not only to feel their strength but to wield it successfully, will surrender their rights to her vaporing threats or her lordly dictation. Elements like these should be unknown in the discussion of this question. Can we never learn to deal with England as an equal? Can we never forget we no longer owe her allegiance and submission? Full time it is we should know better, and act better too. For the sake of justice if she has rights let us respect them, but for our own self-respect if she has none let us deny them. Let the world see that if we are just we are brave also. Let them be made to understand that "if we ask for nothing that is not right, we will submit to nothing that is wrong." Such is the attitude that becomes a nation of freemen, and such, if we mistake not, are the intentions of the American people. They feel that war is a great evil, but that there is a greater. They dread a contest with no nation. They tremble at no military display. Armed for right, they have twice before met the same enemy, and they can do so again. While they are fully sensible of the perils of such a contest, none know better that concession may become precedent until all is lost, and history teaches them that the first inch gained from terror, differs not but in precedence from the last one wrested from despair.

Now what is there in these pacific intentions to warrant our confidence? What have they to do with the Oregon? Are we asking a favor that we should watch looks of kindness and seek moments of propitious inclination? What is there in any equivalent which will atone for the breach of public duty to our citizens in Oregon, that will reconcile the Republic to the loss of its domain? Nothing, absolutely nothing. We know that in this avowed we hazard the course of those who feel inclined to confine the language of a patriot to the rostrum or the closet. They will tell us that plain men of business look for practical advantages—that our people are fond of a swap—that to lead them to a bargain it is sufficient to offer a good consideration. Nor judging from the particular moment, and the circumstances under which the free trade movement in England has taken place, can we entertain any doubt that it was anticipated that a measure apparently so beneficial to our interests would have a striking effect upon our legislation in this very matter. But we are not tenuous of this point. It was so intended or it was not. If it was not, what other object could it have in view than the benefit of the English themselves? If it was, events will show if our cries can be stopped with such sugar plums, or if the mighty West in particular, which, by some remarkable coincidence, is most largely interested in both measures, will remain satisfied with such a bribe. That England makes no sacrifice at least, and runs no risk in this "generous manifestation of a peaceful spirit," we may see from the following extracts from the speech of her Prime Minister:

"As I have said before during the last four or five years, we have been acting upon the admitted principle of removing prohibitions and of reducing duties, that is to say, of destroying protection, (Cheers.) And what has been the result to the country? I will give

the total amount of exports since the year 1839. The total declared value of British produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom, were in

1839,	£53,000,000
1840,	51,000,000
1841,	47,000,000
1842,	47,000,000
1843,	52,000,000
1844,	58,000,000

(Loud cheers.) That is the total amount of our foreign exports, which, from the year 1842, when the great invasion upon the protection of domestic industry was made by the tariff, rose from £47,381,000 in 1842, to £58,000,000 in 1844, (much cheering.)

Nor if we believe the Minister as we observe its whole effects, alone. "We have his authority for stating that the public morals of the nation have also been vastly improved by the increased enterprise and industry of the people consequent upon unshackled commerce. "There was a decrease in 1843 of 53 per cent, upon the crime of the preceding year, and in 1844 there was a decrease of 10-10 per cent, and in 1845 of 53 per cent. "I should deeply lament," said the right honorable gentleman, "the failure of the measures which on the part of her Majesty's government, I have, on the present occasion, recommended—and recommended, mind, with no interest in the ultimate issue, other than that it may prove conducive to the maintenance of friendly feeling between the different classes of the community, a security for the permanence of peace, an assurance for the contentment and loyalty of all classes, of all ranks of her Majesty's subjects, by increasing the comforts and bettering the condition of the great body of the people."

It is for the calm, dispassionate partial of business men, that these papers are written; and we submit it to them to say, if in the adjustment of the bargain mentioned above, concessions (?) which are regarded by one party as justifications for compromise, and which, if accepted, would place the other in a better situation, should be at least inconvenient, or at most, not quite so beneficial to him, who, at all events, gains by the transaction.

So much, then, for the equivalents, about which we promised to speak in our last number. In our next we will endeavor to trace the true effect of the same measure upon Western interests, and in that or some future number, the whole scene of British policy.

Singular Marriage.—A widower in Camden, who was not very young, became smitten with a young and beautiful girl, and married her. A short time after, the son of this man by a former wife became also in love not with a younger person, but with the mother of the father's new wife, a widow lady still in the bloom of life. He offered himself, and soon the young man and the widow were united in the bonds of matrimony, so that in consequence of these connections, a father became the son-in-law of his own son, and the wife not only the daughter-in-law of her own son-in-law, but still more the mother in law of her own daughter; while the husband of the latter is the father-in-law of his mother-in-law, and father-in-law to his own father. Singular confusion may arise, if children should spring from these peculiar marriages.

Breach of Promise.—A somewhat curious case of this kind came before a sheriff's jury at New York on Thursday to assess the damages. The complainant was a Miss Sarah Greer, a young and beautiful girl, and the defendant, a commission merchant, doing business in the city, named Ely W. Butler. The intimacy of the parties commenced several years ago, and continued till within a few months. The testimony consisted of a bundle of letters, which date as far back as 1842, some of which would be admissible specimens for young swains, whose brains are turned by the influences of the softer sex, to copy after. One of the letters, dated in 1842, is worthy of particular attention, on account of the development it makes of the course pursued by the lover. From this letter, it appears that the defendant had proposed to a clergyman the following question:—"What would be your professional advice to parties affianced and about to be united in the holy bands of matrimony, physical organization of one or both of whom had been impaired by infirmity?" To this question the clergyman returned him answer, in which he enters into a thorough examination of the interrogatory, and concludes that parties under such circumstances ought not to be united. The fond lover sends a copy of this letter to Miss Greer, and yet, notwithstanding the advice of the clergyman, he continues his visits, and is as ardent in pursuit of the object of his affections as ever. Thus matters continued, until the defendant addressed a note to his affianced, informing her that he could have no further communication with her unless she returned him his letters, which, as a matter of course, she declined to do, and in January last he was married to a Miss Hamilton of New Haven, who was reputed to be wealthy. The forsaken girl then commenced suit to recover damages for a breach of marriage contract, and the Sheriff's Jury awarded her \$3000.

Arrivals at the Carolina Hotel since last Thursday.
Wm R. Lott, Phil; J. M. White, Baden county; Dr. Hill, Duplin county; J. Grinnell, Wayne county; C. B. Dible, Newbern; Daniel J. Russell, N. C.; D. Murphy, do; Capt. McKenize; Mr. Whittaker, N. C.; James H. Allen, do; Isaac Burdoux, do; James Richardson, do; J. C. Burruss, Virginia; Jackson Johnson, N. C.; R. S. Howley, N. Y.; J. Lubersine, N. C.; Mr. Robinson, lady and 6 of Circus Company; W. Parrow, Lynchburg; J. Hankins, N. York; E. Ward, Milton; H. T. Poole, Edgecombe; C. White, Philadelphia; B. D. Bond, Carteret; C. R. Foster, New Orleans; Daniel McKenize; J. W. Clark, Fayetteville; J. A. Averitt, Onslow county.

Arrivals at the Hanover House since last Thursday.
T. E. Pender, Plymouth; George Gwyer, N. C.; James Webb, Hillsboro; D. F. Flowers, Brunswick; S. A. Laspeyre, Smithville; W. S. Ashe and lady, N. C.; Mrs. Laspeyre and servant; A. M. Laspeyre, do; I. Morey, Charleston; W. Henry, do; S. Remond, do; A. D. Moore, N. C.; Oliver Nicholson, Ga.; I. S. Parish, N. C.; O. M. Lewis, do; W. H. Laspeyre, do; J. B. Skinner, do; J. Swann, Jr.; J. McGuire, do; Richard Quince, do; H. W. Burgin, N. C.; J. R. Grist, do; S. Williams and lady, do; B. Grist, do; Miss C. Smith, do; A. Adams, do; J. W. Eager, do; D. Ames, do; W. Brinkley, do; John W. Owen, Georgia; D. Lewis and wife, do; David Lewis and servant, N. C.; James Shine, do; D. V. Shine, Jr., do; W. Bourdeaux, do.

MARRIED.
In Duplin county, on the 7th instant, by A. J. Grady, Esq., Mr. James M. Grady, to Miss Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Thomas Howard, Esq.
In Mecklenburg county, on the 31st ult., Dr. A. F. McTee, to Miss Margaret Henderson, daughter of David Henderson, Esq.

DIED.
At Colly Mills, in this county, on Monday the 6th ult., Mrs. Arabella Corbett, aged 72 years.
In Cumberland county, on the 19th ult., Miss Ann Buie, daughter of Mr. John Buie, deceased, aged 40.
In Mecklenburg county, on the 13th ult., Mr. John Morrison, in the 78th year of his age.
At Detroit, Michigan, on the 11th of March, in the 37th year of his age, Lieut. Edwin R. Long, of the United States Army, son of the Hon. John Long, of Randolph county, N. C.
At Pass Christian, Miss., on Tuesday morning, March 31st, of Apoplexy, Mrs. Ann Maria James, consort of R. W. James, aged 32 years. She has left a disconsolate husband and numerous relatives and friends to deplore her untimely loss.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Bacon—Hams,	7 1/2	a
Middlings,	7 1/2	a
Shoulders,	6 1/2	a
Hog round,	7 1/2	a
Western, Sides,	7 1/2	a
Butter,	25	a
Butter,	14	a
Beef, bbl. mess,	9 00	a
prime,	8 50	a
Corn,	70	a
Meal,	70	a
Coffee,	8	a
Cotton,	9	a
Candles, tallow,	12	a
sperm,	30	a
Adamantine,	26	a
FRUIT,	30	a
Flour—Canal,	6 75	a
Fayetteville,	5 00	a
Hat, Northern, per 100 lbs	1 00	a
IRON,	4 75	a
LARD,	8	a
Western,	7 1/2	a
LIME, Thomastown,	1 00	a
LUMBER—Steam mill,	12 00	a
W. boards, plank & scant,	12 00	a
Quarter flooring,	13 00	a
Bill lumber extra prices.		
River, Flooring boards,	10 00	a
wide, do,	6 25	a
Scantling,	5 00	a
Timber,	4 00	a
MOLASSES, W. I.	20	a
MACKENZIE, No 1 retail,	13	a
" 2, "	7 50	a
" 3, "	4 00	a
NAILS,	4 1/2	a
NAVAL STORES, soft, Turp.	4 09	a
Virgin dip,	4 09	a
hard,	1 21	a
Pitch,	1 25	a
Rosin No. 1,	1 55	a
" 2, "	90	a
" 3, "	35	a
Sp. Turp.	00	a
Oil, Sperm,	1 00	a
PEACH, Ground,	—	a
Black eye,	65	a
Cow,	60	a
PORK, per bbl.		
Northern Mess,	14 50	a
Prime,	14 50	a
fresh,	5 00	a
RICE,	4 00	a
rough, bush,	1 10	a
SALT, Turkeys Island, bushel	45	a
Livepool, sack,	4	a
SOAP,	4	a
SUNGLASS, country,	1 25	a
contract,	4	a
SPRINGS, Northern Rum,	30	a
Gin,	31	a
Whiskey,	25	a
Apple Brandy,	37 1/2	a
STEEL,	12 1/2	a
STAVES, W. O. bbl. rough,	15	a
dressed,	—	a
R. O. bbl. rough,	7	a
dressed,	00	a
SUGAR, West India,	7 1/2	a
New Orleans,	6 1/2	a
leaf,	10	a
TALLOW,	7	a
Turkey, leaf,	3 00	a
VANILLA,	20	a
WINE, Madeira,	70	a
Port,	20	a
Malaga,	34	a

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.
Bank checks on Philadelphia, 1 pr. ct. prem.
" " New York, 1 pr. ct. do.
" " Boston, 1 pr. ct. do.

RATES OF FREIGHT TO NEW YORK
Naval Stores, 35 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl.
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton 51 per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, \$2 50 per hoghead.
Lumber, \$6 a \$6 50 per m.

Naval Stores, to Boston 10c, to Philadelphia 35 cents per bbl.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Naval Stores, 35c. Spirits Turpentine 50c.
Cotton, \$1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 16.
The past has been a remarkably dull week in the way of business, consequently we have a meagre report to make.

NAVAL STORES.—The old crop of Turpentine is about all in, and at present there is not enough on hand to keep distilleries in operation. There are at this time, we understand, five distilleries idle for the want of the raw material. The arrivals during the week ending to day have been very small, and the price has gone down as low as \$3 17 for soft—and \$1 62 for hard—at which rates sales of small lots were made yesterday. To-day there is not a barrel on the market. It is probable the price will not again revive before the new crop begins to find its way to market, sufficient for distilling purposes, which will be at least as late as the middle of May. In Spirits Turpentine we can hear of no sales, and manufacturers are looking up to better prices, and are not disposed to sell at less than 55 cents. Common Rosin—we hear of sales at 35 cents, which is a material reduction from former quotations. Tar—last sales \$1 20.

LUMBER AND TIMBER.—River lumber continues without any change except in the article of flooring boards, which we quote at \$10 a \$12—a reduction in our first figure only. Sales are not brisk.

STAVES.—Red oak rough \$7 a \$8, dressed, without change.

GRAIN.—Arrived from Matamoras since last report, 500 bushels Corn which was sold by the lot at 70 cents. Also 350 bushels Oats from same place, brought \$6 a 50c.

BACON.—We can hear of no change in prices. And we respectfully refer to quotations for a fair state of the market.
MOLASSES.—61 bbls. received from Surinam—held at 21c.
LIQUORS.—Whiskey dull—sale of one lot at 25 cents.
HAY.—50 bales arrived—held at \$1 12 1/2.

Our advices from New York are to the 11th—Turpentine, soft, was quoted at \$4 for Wilmington, Newbern and Washington. Southern Spirits Turpentine at \$7 a 60 cents, and the market firm, with a better demand than previous advices.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

By request we state that vessels to take Freight to Northern ports and to go the West Indies are very much wanted here.

ARRIVED.
April 10—Br schr Thomas Pierson, Roberts Nassau, N. P. 13 days, to G. W. Davis.
schr Commerce, Morse, Little River to G. W. Davis.
brig Pallas, Haven, New York, to P. K. Dickinson.
12—brig Sarah Ann, Higgins, Surinam to Barry & Bryant.
schr Mary Jane, Osborne, Charleston, to R. W. Brown.
schr Jack Downing, Parker, Onslow, to Russell & Gannell.
14—brig Norman, Pratt, New York, 8 days, to Master.
schr Monsoon, Moslander, Philadelphia, to J. Mulock.
schr Jonas Smith, Collett, New York, to R. W. Brown.
schr Champion, Farrow, Middleton, N. C. to Wm Cooke.
15—brig Sabao, Sawyer, Baltimore, to Russell & Gannell.
16—schr Lodemia & Eliza, Philadelphia, to E. J. Lutterloh.

CLEARED.
April 9—schr North Carolina, Bagley, Alexandria, D. C. by Barry & Bryant.
schr A. R. Thompson, Ireland, Philadelphia, by G. W. Davis.
10—Br brig Victoria, Clements, Halifax, N. S. by G. W. Davis.

The Victoria in going down the river on the night of the 10th, grounded on the Bulk head shoal, 4 or 5 miles below town, and was so much damaged in her bottom that she leaked freely. On Saturday morning she got off, and came back to the wharf, with 8 feet of water in her hold. The rice was the only part of her cargo injured. The brig discharged and went on the Marine Way for repairs.
schr Grecian, Herrick, Philadelphia, by J. M. Luck.
schr Delaware, Stibston, New York, by G. W. Davis.
schr Ann D., Treadwell, New York, by G. W. Davis.
schr Julia, Vangilder, Boston, by G. W. Davis.
schr Wasp, Smith, Little River, by G. W. Davis.
schr Commerce, Morse, Little River, by G. W. Davis.
Packet schr Harrison Price, Beaton, New York, by E. J. Lutterloh.
schr William Henry, Pitman, Boston, by Brown & DeKosset.
13 brig Electro, Packard, St. Jago de Cuba, by Barry & Bryant.
14—schr J. D. Jones, Cole, New York, by R. W. Brown.
15—brig Samuel Potter, McKenzie, Havana, by Brown & DeKosset.
schr Melvina, Nickerson, Matanzas, by J. Mulock.
16—schr Fayetteville, Green, Baltimore, by Brown & DeKosset.

DAILY EXPECTED FROM N. ORLEANS.
43 CASKS BACON SIDES,
100 Bbls. Mess Pork,
25 do Prime do.
100 do Flour,
194 do Whiskey, which will be sold at low prices from the vessel.
A. 17. 31-11 JOHN HALL, Ag't.

LOST.
ON Monday evening between the Post Office and the Hanover House, a heavy chased Gold Ring, with a coralline set. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at the Hanover House.
April 17, 1846. 31-11

NOTICE.
I EARNESTLY request all persons who are indebted to me individually, by note or account, to pay the same forthwith, if not they will find their claims in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.
OWEN FENNEL.
Wilmington, April-17, 1846 31-31

NOTICE.
PERSONS wishing to occupy unimproved lots on long leases, at rents almost nominal, will find it to their advantage to apply to the subscriber, who will remain at the Carolina Hotel for several days, or in his absence, to William A. Wright, Esq.
The property lies North of Market street, extended eastwardly.
This notice is well worthy of the attention of persons of small means, and especially of Carpenters.
HERY I. TOOLE.
April, 17th, 1846. 31-31
Chronicle and Commercial 3 times—send their accounts to this office during the week.

NOTICE.
ALL persons occupying or pretending to have title to any portion of the tract of land lying between Fifth and Back street, in the town of Wilmington, and the old Brunswick Road, and between Market and Mulberry streets, continued eastwardly to said Brunswick road, are hereby notified that the undersigned will be at the Carolina Hotel until Wednesday, the 22d inst., and is authorized to adjust all questions of title. He is not disposed unnecessarily to engage in litigation, but unless some arrangement is made with him by the persons in possession of portions of the above tract of land, before he leaves this place, actions of ejectment will be forthwith instituted against them.
HENRY I. TOOLE.
April 17th, 1846. 31-31
Chronicle and Commercial 3 times—send their accounts to this office during the week.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE CAMPBINE LAMP.
B. Murphy & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvement in the Campbine Lamp, which warrants them in saying, that for half the money, they will give double the light of any Oil or Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from \$1-50 to \$6.
Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. Henry Nutter.
Wilmington, April 17, 1846. 31-12

RALEIGH
Classical, Mathematical and Military Academy.
J. M. LOVEJOY, PRECEPTOR.
Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.
THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session on the first of July.
It is the design of the preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.
Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.
For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session, \$15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian, per Session, 20 00
The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.
Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution or for any other purpose.
By an Act of the last Legislature, necessary arms and equipments are furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, are required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.
N. B.—Good board can be had in respectable families at \$8 00 per month, and a few Pupils will be taken as boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES:
Hon. George E. Badger, Gen. Mow, Col. E. Yarbrough, Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Col. E. Yarbrough, Hon. R. M. Saunders, Charles L. Hinton, Rev. D. Lacy, L. D. Henry, Hon. John H. Bryan, Wm. F. Collins, Hon. J. R. Daniel, James B. Shepard, Hon. Richard Hines, H. W. Husted, Dr. Baker, E. P. Guion, Esq's.
As the above-named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as references. They stand their sons or wards to my school, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.
J. M. L.
Raleigh, April 17, 1846 31-11

WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY will hold its future meetings, every Friday night in the Methodist Protestant Church, which will commence at a quarter before 8 o'clock, promptly, through the summer.

THE AUXILIARY WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY will hold its meetings through the summer in the school house at the Dr. Pond, Potterville, every Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. 31-12

LUCK'S PRIZE OFFICE.
Fifteen Hundred Dollars.
The above Prizes sold in the Grand Consolidated No. "14." Drawn Numbers as follows: 30 56 1 23 15 47 59 12 53 16 29. Whole Tickets 30 56 53—a capital of \$1,500 sold and paid by LUCK.

Drawn Numbers of Grand Consolidated No. "9." 56 35 21 60 17 58 13 49 44 27. Numbers 17 21 49—a capital of \$1,000 sold and cashed by LUCK.

Drawn Numbers of Grand Consolidated No. "7." 55 73 36 33 31 32 49 12 63 43 62 57. Numbers 12 31 55—a prize of \$500. Also 35 57 73 \$400 each—sold and paid by LUCK.

Drawn Numbers of Grand Consolidated No. "5." 40 11 48 8 27 24 46 69 26 47 53 52. Numbers 11 47 52—a capital of \$1,000 sold and paid by LUCK.

To cap the climax! seven three Number prizes sold in the Drawings that came to hand the 7th inst. Drawn Numbers as follows. 45 4 5 49 38 12 29 69 50 4 1 43 47 60 7. Whole Tickets 5 7 60 38 47 69 4 5 69 29 49 50 1 9 38 29 45 50. All sold and paid in the above at Luck's prize office.

Drawn Numbers of Pokomoke "68." 39 17 46 16 26 29 65 78 5 51 24 33 56. Numbers 17 29 78—a prize of \$200 sold and paid by LUCK.

If the people in the country want money notice Luck's Grand Schemes—for prizes address C. B. LUCK.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Disorders, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, or Lumbago, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system, viz: Scrophulous Eruptions, or Pustules on the Face, Blanches, Biles, Chronic Sores, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head,